

The Indianapolis Sentinel.

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INDIANAPOLIS, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1885.

WHOLE NO. 10,185.

WHEN INDICATIONS.

FOR FRIDAY.—Fair weather, preceded by local rains, variable winds, higher barometer, slightly cooler weather in the Ohio Valley, stationary temperature in Tennessee.

By far the finest and largest stock of

UMBRELLAS

In the city may be found at the

WHEN

Clothing Store,

at every conceivable price, from 50c to \$10, including Gingham, Alpaca, Rubber, Waterproof and Silk.

Richmond

CIGARETTE. Smokers who are willing to pay a little more for Cigarettes than the price charged by the ordinary cheap Cigarettes, will find the RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT No. 1 SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS. They are made from the finest tobacco, and are absolutely without addition of drugs. We use the GENUINE FRENCH RICE.

Straight Out

PAID for our own direct importation, which is made especially for the market marked with the name of the brand, RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT No. 1.—on each Cigarette, without which none are genuine. IMITATIONS of this brand have been put on sale, and Cigarette smokers are cautioned that this is the OLD and ORIGINAL brand, and to observe that each package or box of Richmond Straight Cut Cigarettes bears the signature of

Allen & Ginter,

MANUFACTURERS,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

C. F. SCHMIDT,

Brewer and Bottler of

LAGER BEER

South End of Alabama St.,
Indianapolis Ind.

BROWNING & SLOAN,

DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN

Fine Perfumery and Toilet Articles

London's, Cologne's, London's and Blackstock's Fine Extracts, Genuine Imported Florida and German Cologne, Florida and Lavender Water, Fine Toilet Soaps and Sponges, Tooth, Hair, Cloth and Nail Brushes, and all articles wanted for the toilet at the

LOWEST FIGURES.

Children's Carriages,

Bicycles, Tricycles, Express Wagons, Sporting Goods, Fishing Tackle, Base Balls and Bats.

OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS,

CHARLES MAYER & CO.,

29 and 31 West Washington St.

JEANS

PANTS.

No one denies that we sell by far the best quality of Jeans Pants, for the money, ever shown in this State.

Our \$1 Pants are as well made as those that others sell for \$1.25; our

\$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2 Pants are sold all over for one-quarter more. At

\$3 we sell a fine black doeskin Jeans

Pants that is superior to any \$5

Cassimere Pants.

MODEL.

DISTRACTING DELAY.

War Not Declared Yet—Diplomacy May Probably Avoid Bloodshed at the Last Moment.

A Probable Deficit in the Budget Creates a Sensation—All Parties Quietly Accept.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN QUESTION.

Komaroff's Reply to Sir Peter Lumsden—Other Matters Regarding the Impending Crisis.

St. Petersburg, April 30.—The Official Messenger to-day publishes a telegram from General Komaroff, which is a reply to the dispatch of Sir Peter Lumsden, the British Commissioner, denying the accuracy of General Komaroff's report of the battle on March 30, on the Kusk River, between the Russians and Afghans. General Komaroff, in the dispatch published to-day, admits that he had received an order from the Russian War Office, previous to the battle, not to occupy Penjdeh, but says that other officers on the frontier had not yet been advised of the receipt of such an order. Referring to the alleged advance of Russian troops previous to the fight, he says that only a small detachment had advanced toward Penjdeh, but they had no intention of attacking the Afghans and withdrew, when the latter approached them in a hostile attitude. General Komaroff reiterates his former assertion regarding the accuracy and accuracy of the Afghans; their daily drawing nearer the Russian camp; their occupation of a commanding position on the left bank of the camp, and other events which led up to the battle.

The Official Messenger in an editorial on the report of Sir Peter Lumsden, of the capture and occupation of Penjdeh by the Russians, says: "Bad weather has delayed the arrival of the officer whom General Komaroff dispatched with a detailed account of the battle of the 30th ult. Sufficient data, however, have been received to arrive at a correct conclusion of how far General Lumsden's report is warranted in its particulars. General Komaroff's report, Russia is desirous of a friendly settlement with England, and entrusted the delimitation of the frontier to a joint Russian and British commission. But the unexpected entry of the Afghans into Penjdeh, and the Afghan advance toward the Murghab and Heri Rud Rivers, compelled Russia to protect her rights in a practical manner against this arbitrary seizure of her territory. In this view General Komaroff was ordered, in January last, to occupy with his forces the line extending along the Heri Rud, Gessame, Chander and Choozkan as far as Pul-Khista, where the ancient bridge crosses the Kusk River, thus forming the western boundary of the Penjdeh Oasis. The Russian commanders were enjoined to abstain from armed collision with the Afghans, unless the latter provoked an encounter.

The Russians, as directed, occupied the above described position on February 23. On the 4th of March Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, informed M. de Giers, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, that the Afghans had been requested not to attack the Russians with the object of driving them from their position, but solely to resist a further Russian advance. England at the same time expressed a wish that, pending a settlement of the boundary dispute, the commanders of the Russian outposts be ordered to refrain from making any further advance. Russia agreed to this with certain restrictions, and being informed also that a Russian outpost was already stationed at Pul-Khista and at Afghan outposts at Ak-Tepa, General Komaroff was requested not to occupy Penjdeh. The information furnished Russia corresponded with what General Lumsden had said—that the Russians had occupied Pul-Khista, and that an Afghan outpost was stationed at Pul-Khista and at Afghan outposts at Ak-Tepa. General Komaroff's explanation that the Afghan troops had been requested to stop their advance entirely excluded the possibility of assuming that the Afghans might advance their outposts to the left bank of the Kusk River, a fortified Afghan post. This being in contradiction with his information, he was bound, for the protection of his small detachment, to withdraw the Russian commander to withdraw his troops from the left bank of the river. The Afghan refusal to do this was the direct cause of the battle of the 30th. Hence, it is evident that the intention attributed to General Komaroff of bringing on the collision is in contradiction of the facts. General Komaroff did not overstep his orders when he insisted on the evacuation of the left bank of the River Kusk. Russia is unable at present to say why the orders mentioned above, and which agreed with the information received by England, should have been interpreted in a different manner by the British officers attached to the Afghan detachment which occupied Penjdeh. General Komaroff's dispatch of April 18 contains explanations regarding several points in General Lumsden's telegram of April 17, concerning which General Komaroff's final opinion has not yet been received. The Moscow Gazette says if England wishes to avoid war she must evacuate Port Hamilton, at the entrance to the sea of Japan. Otherwise Russia will be obliged to occupy Herat. The Gazette also says that it believes the question of peace or war must be settled within a few days. The Journal De St. Petersburg says: "Mr. Gladstone's recent speech on the war credit was of a kind to carry away Parliament. It attracted its desired results without giving rise for reflection or criticism. Some of his statements refute each other." The Journal also says: "It is no wonder that the British cabinet enmeshed home Mr. Stephen, attached to the British-Afghan boundary commission, to reconcile the statements in General Lumsden's contradictory reports. Will it be clearer after his testimony? We know so—in the interest of truth and for the appeasement which must follow."

A Dispatch from Komaroff.

St. Petersburg, April 30.—The Official Messenger publishes the following telegram from General Komaroff, dispatched from Ashkabad on Friday last: "A telegram from asking the occupation of Penjdeh reached me on March 23. I only communicated it to the commanders of outposts, and did not make it generally known. General Zverevski, with my permission, interviewed by

correspondence some British officers in a private capacity. I did not admit their right to treat officially. I addressed my demands direct to the commander of the Afghan forces. General Alibekoff rode in the direction of Marakha along the bank on the Russian side. It was by no means my intention to advance on Penjdeh. One company of Russians marched on the heights on the right bank of the Murghab River, but did not reach our vantage on the left bank of the same river. When the Afghans approached, however, this one company, by my orders, returned to camp."

General Komaroff thus concludes his dispatch: "In view of constant movements over hundreds of versts of territory, and owing also to heavy floods, it is impossible to furnish regular reports."

Granville's Note Concedes the Lessor Line. London, April 30.—It is known that Earl Granville's note, besides asking for an arbitration inquiry into the Komaroff incident, offered to end the dispute by conceding to Russia the Lessor line under a distinct pledge that it shall be the abiding limit of the Russian frontier. The response of M. de Giers will reach here on Monday. It will announce the acceptance of the Lessor, but a refusal to hold an inquiry into the Komaroff incident.

Russian Prospects on the Sea. HELSINKI, April 30.—The Dagblad thinks that Russia has little power to hurt England seriously upon the sea. The paper says four Russian fortresses on the Baltic will require assistance, and that any engagement with the English fleet in the open sea is out of the question. The Novor Vremya, of St. Petersburg, is annoyed at the statement of the Dagblad, and tries to lessen the effect of its article.

French Press Favors Peace. PARIS, April 30.—The newspapers here express the wish that peace may be maintained. The Temps declares that it is Prince Bismarck's duty to prevent the catastrophe of a war between England and Russia. It permits the mortal duel the Temps says it will be owing to uneasiness at Russia's powerful proximity to Germany. The liberal institution of Germany as a peacemaker may play a noble role.

Russian Advance Doubtful. SIMLA, India, April 30.—In official circles here the occupation of Marakha by the Russian advance is regarded as doubtful. It is expected that a British military commission will be sent to Herat.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall will remain at Meerut.

Russian Reprise Officially Confirmed. BRUSSELS, April 30.—The Independence Belge's St. Petersburg correspondent reiterates the statement that there has been a fresh engagement between the Afghans and Russians, and that the latter were repulsed. He asserts that the report has been officially confirmed.

The Russian Government Buying Stocks. BERLIN, April 30.—Orders, believed to be on account of the Russian Government, continue to be received for the purchase of stocks in London.

The Marakha Occupation Denied. LONDON, April 30.—The Pall Mall Gazette states that the Government has been informed that the report of the occupation of Marakha is not true.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The English Budget for 1885 Submitted by Mr. Childers, Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr. Childers' Remarks.

LONDON, April 30.—The budget for 1885 was submitted to the House of Commons to-day. It shows a deficit of £1,040,000. Mr. Childers, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that the government did not propose to cover the whole of the deficit this year, nor to let the whole charge fall upon property. It is proposed, he said, to raise the income tax to 5 pence.

Mr. Childers said that the expenditure during the past year was £3,800,000 over the estimate. The revenues from the customs and the excise showed a continual falling off on spirits, a slight falling off in the receipts from the duty on wine and a continual but slow rise in the other chief duties. The revenues from the tea and tobacco duties showed a steady progress, indicating a satisfactory progress of the people. [The opposition bench roared at this statement with much laughter.] The income tax produced £12,000,000, exceeding the estimate by £250,000. The total receipts from taxation were £12,247,000, and the total revenue £89,043,000 and the total expenditures were £89,043,000. The present government has paid all war charges, including £5,000,000 given to the Indian government. Mr. Childers estimated that the outlay for 1885-86, including the vote of credit, would be £89,872,000, with the income tax at five pence on the pound sterling the total revenue would be £89,180,000. There would be a reduction of the revenue of £692,000 on six penny telegrams. The deficit Mr. Childers estimated at £692,000, and adding the vote of credit, together with reasonable allowances for supplementary estimates the total deficit was estimated at £1,040,000. Mr. Childers proposed various modifications of the legacy and succession and probate duties. He also proposed the imposition of new taxes upon property, tobacco and a duty on foreign stocks made payable to bearer he raised to ten shillings per cent; that a duty on home-made and foreign manufactured spirits be raised by two shillings a gallon, and the duty on beer a shilling a barrel. The foregoing additional taxation will produce £7,000,000, leaving a deficit of £7,400,000, which is proposed to meet by taking £2,000,000 of the sum annually devoted to the reduction of the national debt, leaving the balance to be met by the operation of the sinking fund. Mr. Childers concluded his exposition of the budget by asking that the second reading be fixed for the 14th day of May, so as to enable the House in the meantime to fully study the proposals of the government.

The Budget Generally Acceptable. LONDON, May 1.—The Daily Telegraph says the budget is acceptable, and that it is not likely to impair the prospects of the Liberal candidates in the next general election.

The Daily News learns that England has not taken possession of Port Hamilton. The presence of a fast British cruiser in the vicinity of that island, the News thinks, was probably the origin of the report. The Irish and Scotch members of Parliament intend to oppose the tax on whisky.

Statements in the House of Commons. LONDON, April 30.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Lord Harrington, the Secretary for War, stated that since the Government had decided to revise the policy to be pursued in the Sudan, it had been in correspondence with Sir Evelyn Baring, the British diplomatic representative at Cairo, and Lord Wolseley, the commander of the force in the Sudan. The latter, said Lord Harrington, had gone to Snakin to report upon the military situation.

The Budget Deficit Creates a Sensation. LONDON, April 30.—The forecast of Mr. Childers of the deficit in the budget for the ensuing financial year, which is estimated at £1,040,000, has created a sensation. It is the largest deficit since the Crimean War. The government will guarantee the synopsis of the budget. The increase of the income tax to 5 pence will, it is estimated, yield £5,400,000; the modifications of the estate and legacy duties and other property taxes, £150,000; the duties on imports £9,000,000, and the duty on beer, £750,000. The remainder of the deficit will be met by suspending payments toward the reduction of the national debt and the stopping of the sinking fund and term annuities.

Arbitration to be Tried. LONDON, May 1.—The Standard this morning says: We are able to state upon unquestionable authority that the English proposal to Russia is for the submission to the arbitration of one of the crowned powers of Europe the simple question whether or not the convention of March 17 was broken by Russia. This proposal is now under consideration by the English Government, which has decided to convene a meeting of the Council of Ministers at Gatchina, to discuss the question.

American and English Artists. PARIS, April 30.—American and English artists are largely and well represented in the salon. Among the best works on exhibition are a sea piece, by Alex. Harrison; portraits by Healy and Sargent; and a scene on the Ganges, by Weeks. The jury has placed J. L. Stewart's "Hunt Ball" in the hall of honors.

The Irish Bishops. ROME, April 30.—The Irish Bishops assembled to-day in the College of the Propaganda. Cardinal Simon addressed the Bishops. Their Lordships expressed their determination to treat all questions submitted to them unimpaired in any way by political bias or feeling.

Steamships for Cruisers. LONDON, April 30.—Two steamships of the Peninsular and Oriental Line, now building at Glasgow, have been purchased by the government, to be converted into cruisers. The government has also purchased three very fast ocean steamers, to keep the British coasting stations supplied.

General Byers Resigns. ROME, April 30.—It is stated that Mr. Byers, American Consul General at Rome, has resigned, and will return to America with the intention of entering the profession of journalism.

The Six Days' Working Match. LONDON, May 1.—Rowell, with a score of 255 miles, was still in the lead at the end of the fourth day of the match. Cartwright had made 278 and Mason 276.

The Three Emperors. VIENNA, April 30.—The Politische Correspondenz says the report of a proposed meeting of the three Emperors on August 9, is without reliable foundation.

Orleans and Bonapartist Papers to be Expelled. PARIS, April 30.—The Figaro says the Government has decided upon a measure for the expulsion of the Orleans and Bonapartist papers.

Foreign Notes. The Chinese forces have evacuated Lung-son.

The English naval preparations are making great progress.

The British iron armor-plate turret ships, Repart and Devastation, have been put in commission for actual service.

United States Minister Lowell will unveil the bust of Samuel Taylor Coleridge in Westminster Abbey on the 7th of May.

The Gulon Line steamer Abyssinia, Captain Warrall, which left Queenstown, on April 21, for New York, has arrived off the Irish coast, with her machinery disabled, and she is returning to port.

Another Convict Escapes From Joliet. JOLIET, Ill., April 30.—Another convict escaped from the prison about midnight last night by scaling the walls. He was working in the stone saw mill. The convict had made a hole in the end of a long gas pipe, and, getting permission to go behind the saw blocks to adjust them, he had mounted the escape, fastened the hook on top of the wall and hurriedly scaled it, making good his escape. His name is William Mate. He is nineteen years old, and was received at the prison May 13, 1884, from Mason County for horse-stealing.

The Miners Strike Again Settled. PITTSBURGH, April 30.—A Chronicle-Telegraph's Irwin, Pa., special says: "The Penn Gas Coal Company's miners resumed work in No. 4 mine this morning at the reduction after a strike of seven weeks. Fifteen hundred miners also resumed work at the Scott Haven mines. This breaks the strike at these two points, and virtually settles the price of the district."

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The New York Democracy Sanguine of Carrying the Mahone's Gang Threatened With Dismissal.

Critical Condition of Affairs at Panama—Statement by the Comptroller of the Currency.

NEW YORK DEMOCRACY

Are All in Harmony and Will Carry the State.

Special to the Sentinel. WASHINGTON, April 30.—Mr. John Trainor is one of the brightest politicians in New York. He is a member of Tammany Hall. During the last campaign he was connected with the National Committee and rendered excellent service. To the Sentinel correspondent to-night Mr. Trainor said: "There isn't a faction in New York that does not commend the administration. Tammany, Irving Hall, the county Democracy are all praising the President for his judicious course. Harmony of the real genuine order reigns in New York. Democracy politics, and we are prepared to carry the State next fall with a flourish. I believe all sensible Democrats throughout the country are satisfied that the President means to do the right thing by the party that elected him."

Strong Efforts to Retain S. S. Cox in Congress.

Special to the Sentinel. WASHINGTON, April 30.—The strongest efforts are being made, not alone in New York, but among the statesmen at the National Capital, to induce Hon. S. S. Cox to decline the Turkish Mission and remain in Congress. Mr. Cox has not resigned his seat to which he was elected to the Forty-ninth Congress and has not received formally his commission to his new place. His tardiness about resigning leads many to believe that there is yet a hope that the brilliant New Yorker may conclude to hold on to his seat in Congress, and continue a leader, as he has been for more than twenty years past.

The Mahone Gang to Be Dismissed. Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The President has announced his intention of dismissing about 500 of Mahone's Federal appointees in Virginia in a few days. There never was a more unscrupulous gang of political rascals than these Federal officers who were appointed at the instigation of the Governor of Virginia, and out on out-Republicans of the lowest social stripe, while others are renegades who up to the time Mahone had his grip on the broad old Commonwealth acted with the Democrats. The President can do no better thing than to oust the rascals.

Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks' Return. Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Vice President and Mrs. Hendricks have not yet determined when they will leave for Indianapolis. It is hardly thought, however, that they will go much before the 15th of May, and perhaps they may be detained until the 1st of June. Mr. Hendricks was quite unwell for several days, but is in excellent health again. He suffered with a slight bilious attack.

NEWS OF NATIONAL INTEREST.

Secretary Whitney's Telegram to Admiral Joutet—Critical Condition of Affairs at Panama—Statement of the Comptroller of the Currency, Etc.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Secretary Whitney sent the following telegram to Admiral Joutet yesterday: "I approve your steadfast maintenance of this Government's position on the isthmus. The treaty guarantees the protection of the transit route by this Government and by Colombia. Measures necessary to effect this will be supported. Have sufficient force at Panama, ready to meet any armed contest at a place involving the same result is also a breach of the treaty. I recognize that you are in a delicate and critical position. I shall be inclined to stand by you in the exercise of your best judgment under your general instructions. If your acts result in the safety of the transit, the property at Panama, and the re-establishment of stable government." Late yesterday afternoon Admiral Joutet telegraphed to Secretary Whitney as follows: "A peaceful settlement between the Government of Colombia and the revolutionaries at Panama has been made to-day. I witnessed the treaty, and all points of difference were referred to me, and I signed the treaty unconditionally. The government forces will take possession of Panama to-morrow and the trouble on the isthmus will be practically ended."

In an interview this morning, Secretary Whitney explained the delicate position in which Admiral Joutet was placed. He says: "The trouble at Panama is practically ended, I think. Admiral Joutet and his associates in the expedition have, in my opinion, acted with great judgment and discretion. Yesterday morning they were in a troublesome position. The two forces were prepared to fight it out in the city of Panama. I think Admiral Joutet's position has been, under his instructions, that to settle their disputes in the city would result in the violation of the treaty obligations, and should not be done. It has resulted in forcing a settlement of their matters, and the preservation of property. The insurgents, if obliged to fight outside of the city, unprotected by buildings and barricades, could not, under any circumstances, succeed. They have, therefore, surrendered without fighting. I think the conciliatory manner of our people, at the same time that they determined opposition, when any strike was done which looked like peril to the interests they were there to protect, must have inspired a very desirable feeling of respect, and at the same time has avoided that feeling of hostility likely to arise from the presence of a superior force from without, and which would tend to occasion permanent irritation and unfriendliness. I think the expedition will result in benefiting our commercial relations down there. It has shown we were ready to act effectively and decisively, and at the same time in a moderate and proper spirit, protecting our interest and rights and not infringing upon theirs. The United States forces which were sent to Panama, it is expected, will be recalled at an early day."

During the month of April, including to-

day, Postmaster General Vilas, appointed 600 postmasters at fourth-class offices. The majority of the appointments were made to fill vacancies.

Dispatches have been received at the State and Navy Departments confirming substantially the Panama press dispatches published this morning. They are from the naval and consular authorities and from the cable company representative. Business is everywhere resumed, and the difficulties are believed to be at an end. A statement prepared at the Pension Office shows that the business of the office during the month just ended has exceeded that of any previous month. From the statement, it appears that 5,378 original pension certificates have been issued during the month of April, 1885, against 3,734 during the same month last year, and that the total number of pension certificates issued was 8,199, being 1,866 in excess of the number for April, 1884. The Commissioner of Pensions to-day rendered a decision, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, on the pension application of Mrs. Emma DeLong, widow of the late Lieutenant Commander DeLong, of the Jeannette. The Commissioner holds that the officers and men who were on the Jeannette expedition were in the service of the United States, and that the order of the Secretary of the Navy detailing DeLong to special duty at New York, and then to the command of the Jeannette, changed his status from "absent on leave" to that of "active duty," and therefore entitles his widow to a pension.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the suspension of the following named assistant appraisers at New York: Merritt Wickham, Wm. H. Gregg and Ward S. Fowler. Mr. C. N. Jordan will relieve A. U. Wyman, chief of the Treasury of the United States to-morrow morning. The commission of Mr. Jordan was signed by the President to-day, and his bond of \$150,000 approved by the Solicitor of the Treasury. The general count of the moneys and securities in the different branches of the office will begin to-morrow morning. The count so far has been confined to silver in the silver vault.

The Commissioner of Railroads has received an attested copy of the lease made by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and the Central Pacific Railroad Company to the Southern Pacific Company of Kentucky. As the Commissioner is somewhat in doubt as to the attitude proper for the bureau to assume in the matter, the lease has been referred to the Attorney General for examination.

The following is a statement of the Comptroller of the Currency, showing the amounts of National Bank notes, and of legal tender notes outstanding at the dates of the passage of the acts of June 20, 1874; January 14, 1875, and May 31, 1878, together with the amounts outstanding at date and the increase or decrease. National Bank notes: Amount outstanding June 20, 1874, \$348,841,183; amount outstanding January 14, 1875, \$351,801,450; amount outstanding May 31, 1878, \$322,555,968; amount outstanding at date (circulation of National Gold Banks, \$190,839, not included), \$320,451,867; decrease in circulation, the last month, \$2,848,315. Legal tender notes, amount outstanding June 20, 1874, \$382,000,000; amount outstanding January 14, 1875, \$382,000,000; amount outstanding under act of January 14, 1875, to May 31, 1878, \$35,718,984; amount outstanding on and since May 31, 1878, \$348,681,016; amount on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States to redeem notes of insolvent and liquidation banks, and banks retiring circulation under June 20, 1874, \$38,017,792; decrease in deposit during the last month, \$140,025; decrease in deposit since May 1, 1884, \$2,254,432.

The President appointed Anthony M. Kelley, of Richmond, Va., to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Austria-Hungary. James T. Greer, of Ashland, Wis., was to-day appointed Indian Agent at Laspote, Wis.

All of the members of the Cabinet were present at the regular meeting to-day except Secretary Endicott, who is out of the city. The exhibit of National red cross flags at the New Orleans Exposition will be opened to-morrow with appropriate ceremonies. These flags have been sent to the American Association of the Red Cross by the several foreign Powers who have subscribed to the treaty of Geneva, and will be first exhibited to the United States to-morrow.

The total issue of postal stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards during April aggregated 271,008,819, as against 264,645,200 during the corresponding month in the preceding year. The number of stamps issued showed an increase of 15,000,000, while the issue of postal cards fell off 4,000,000, and stamped envelopes 4,000,000.

A circular which has an important bearing upon the question of the withdrawal of distilled spirits from bonded warehouses and their exportation for the purpose of avoiding the immediate payment of the internal tax thereon, was issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day. It is addressed to the Collectors of Internal Revenue at Boston. A firm there (Mills & Co.) has been using for some time a warehouse and bonded spirits, and exported a lot of whisky, which they afterward reimported; but which the Collector of Customs refused to admit, on the grounds that it was whisky that had been exported and imported with the object of evading the internal revenue tax, which would have become due had the spirits remained in the warehouse. The Secretary of the Treasury in a decision rendered several days ago sustains the Collector, but directs that the spirits be turned over to the internal revenue authorities. The circular issued to-day authorizes the Collector of Internal Revenue at Boston to surrender the spirits to Mills & Co. upon the payment of the internal revenue tax upon the spirits.

The Red Cross Association.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Miss Clara Barton, President of the American branch of the Red Cross Association, who is in constant correspondence with the leaders of the association abroad, in an interview to-day called attention to the activity of the movements of the Red Cross Association in Europe during the past year, and expressed the opinion that this increased activity has resulted from quickened apprehensions of impending war. She says that the close relations between the leaders of the Red Cross Association and the military officials of the various nations cause the former to note with accuracy the warlike pulse beats of Europe. The prize offered by the German Empress for the best movable field hospital, and the preparations in Belgium for a universal exhibition of the Red Cross.

Anthracite Associations.

New York, April 30.—The Western Anthracite Associations adjourned to-day, to meet in Buffalo on May 27. A basis for the adjustment of rates between Syracuse and the West was agreed upon.